

TILDEN MASTER AT ST. LOUIS.

NEARLY A MAJORITY SECURED.
 CAREFUL CANVASS GIVES HIM 215½ VOTES ON THE FIRST BALLOT—HANCOCK STRONG AS SECOND CHOICE—SEVERAL LITTLE HARD MONEY VICTORIES—SEE SOUTH THE ARBITER.

The excitement among the crowds drawn to St. Louis on account of the Democratic Convention is intense. It is not expressed in parades and cheering and in displays of flags and badges as at Cincinnati, but is deep and powerful. The anti-Tilden men from New-York are fighting exceedingly hard, circulating addresses, entering into conferences, and laboring individually with delegates. They declare that Tilden cannot carry New-York. A count of the delegations however indicates that Tilden will have 215½ votes on the first ballot, only 30½ short of a majority; Hancock will probably have 67, Bayard 11, Hendricks 44½, Parker 9, and Allen 22. The greenback men from New-York, headed by Gideon J. Tucker, are refused seats in the Convention. The Illinois men, after a bitter fight, elected a hard-money man to the Committee on Resolutions. John Morrissey has been \$10,000 that Tilden if nominated will be elected. Henry Watterson of the *Louisville Courier-Journal* will be temporary Chairman of the Convention. John Kelly has lost prestige by being unable to hold Tammany men against Tilden.

TILDEN'S SOURCES OF STRENGTH.

HIS FOLLOWING LARGE AND LOYAL—HENDRICKS AND THURMAN MEN FRIENDLY—MORRISSEY'S BET—JOHN KELLY'S FAILURE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Louis, June 26.—At the head of the roll of States as it will be called in the Convention when the balloting for a Presidential candidate begins stands the name of Alabama. Politicians have great faith in the doctrine of the old adage that "ten begun is half done"; and for this reason the well begun with which Alabama will start the ball have been more earnestly sought after by the managers for rival candidates than an equal number from any other State. With them Gov. Tilden could start with the solid support of the first five States and with 31 votes. The Alabama delegation came to St. Louis with several of its most influential men, among them Gen. Morgan and Gen. Pope. Walter, a member of Jefferson Davis's Cabinet, unconditionally in favor of Gov. Tilden, and a majority of its rank and file had strong leanings toward New-York's candidate. The rival factions—the one representing Gov. Tilden and the other Tammany Hall—took this delegation in hand even before they arrived in this city, and both have been untiring in their labors ever since. The delegation held its first meeting this morning. It organized with the choice of Gen. E. W. Pettus to be its chairman. A resolution directing its president to cast the vote of the delegation as a unit was, after some discussion, tabled by a vote of about two-thirds. No vote was taken which indicated the relative strength of the different Presidential candidates, but Gov. Tilden will without doubt receive a majority of its votes, the remainder being divided among Senator Bayard, Gen. Hancock, and Gov. Hendricks. The members of this delegation seem to feel very strongly the responsibility which rests upon them as the first State on the list, and seek to avoid if possible assuming the role of leader of the South, which its position at the head of the column seems naturally to assign to it. There is probably not a single member of it that would not give Gov. Tilden his hearty support upon the conviction that the Government of New-York is the strongest candidate who can be nominated; but as one or two of the Alabama men have expressed the belief that Gov. Tilden as a Democratic candidate would be beaten worse than Horace Greeley was in 1872, it is hardly probable that a solid vote from the State can be obtained by Gov. Tilden, and certainly not by any one of the candidates now named, unless there should be a great change in the situation. The delegation has spent most of the day in listening to speeches of the Tilden and anti-Tilden men; but there are no visible evidences that they have had any marked effect.

LITTLEJOHN'S RAID INTO GEORGIA.

The rooms of the Georgia delegation have been the scene of a hot contest between the Tilden and anti-Tilden men. The delegation, when it arrived in St. Louis, stood about 16 for Tilden to 4 for other candidates. Yesterday D. C. Littlejohn, who has really done more effective work against Gov. Tilden than any other one of John Kelly's lieutenants, labored several hours with the delegation. He succeeded in partially convincing several of the Tilden men that the Governor of New-York is not an available candidate. He asserted and undertook to prove that Gov. Tilden could not carry his own State. The attack was very skillfully managed, and just at the right time Mr. Littlejohn exhibited to the delegation, as he had to others, letters from men who he said are prominent Democrats in many of the counties of the Empire State giving estimates of the losses Tilden would sustain if he should be the candidate. The effect of these representations was seen at the meeting of the delegation this morning in his hesitation to commit itself to any definite policy. Gov. Tilden's friends on the delegation still claim, however, that they hold more than a majority. They also claim that at the meeting later in the evening, which may adjourn to the Tribune, they will carry through a resolution ordering the vote of the State to be cast as a unit for Tilden.

KENTUCKY'S TWELVE VOTES FOR TILDEN.

No more important or interesting delegation meeting has occurred to-day than that of Kentucky. Leading the men from the Blue Grass State is Henry Watterson, editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, who was the parent of the Tilden movement in Kentucky. It is by his untiring labor that a public sentiment in favor of the great reformer of the Democratic party, stronger than that in any other Southern State, has been created. When the Kentucky delegation first met this morning after the necessary work of organization, Mr. Watterson made a very telling speech in favor of casting the vote of the State for Gov. Tilden, advancing all the customary arguments, and enforcing them by an eloquent appeal to the better sentiments of the delegation. He was followed by State Senator Machen, who advocated the nomination of Gov. Hendricks. Congressman John M. Biecke for William Allen. The first vote in the delegation stood thus: For Tilden 15, Hendricks 5, Allen 4. Subsequently it was agreed that the 12 votes of Kentucky shall be cast as a unit for Gov. Tilden, and the supporters of Gov. Hendricks and Gov. Allen yielded with the best of grace to the will of the majority, so that there will be no wavering or attempts to reconsider the action of this morning. This Tilden victory in the Kentucky delegation is a great triumph for Watterson, as it gives the best proof the party in his State has ever accorded him of his great influence and popularity.

INFLATION FEARS.

The Illinois delegation held a meeting this afternoon, and spent three hours in a spirited contest over the election of a member of the Committee on Resolutions. The inflationists nominated Mr. Pinney as their candidate, and the Tilden party named Gen. McClelland. Each candidate gave a full expression of his opinions. Mr. Pinney announced himself as in favor of soft money now and all of the time. Gen. McClelland admitted that he had been in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act, but announced his willingness to abide by the decision of the Convention. The inflationists moved to adjourn until six men who are absent should appear. This was

beaten in three separate votes. Finally a direct vote was reached, and Gen. McClelland was chosen. The ballot stood 21 for him to 15 for Pinney. The six delegates who were absent are understood to comprise four inflationists and two Tilden men. This division will make the Illinois delegation stand on the first ballot, 23 for Tilden and 19 for other candidates, and its vote in Convention 11½ for Tilden and 9½ for other candidates.

A very bitter contest is in progress to-day in the Ohio delegation. At a meeting this morning the Allen men demanded the election of Gen. Thomas Ewing to represent Ohio on the Committee on Resolutions. The ground of this demand was that the State Convention having instructed the delegation to vote for Gov. Allen, that vote would be only "a barren ideal" if the State is represented on the Committee on the Platform by a man who repudiates the very ideas which give Gov. Allen his prominence and make his candidacy mean anything. The Thurman men on the delegation, however, are in a majority, and are able to have things their own way. They will, at a meeting this evening, elect one of their own number to be the Ohio member of the Committee on Resolutions; and after voting once for William Allen in the Convention they will cast their votes for Senator Thurman. The Allen men, when their candidate retires from the field, as he is liable to do early in the fight, will probably go over to Gen. Hancock. They will do this not because they like Gen. Hancock particularly, but because he seems most likely to rally about him the anti-Tilden elements. The feeling of the Thurman men toward Gov. Tilden is of a very pleasant character, and should Mr. Thurman's nomination become a fixed impossibility his friends are more likely to go over to the support of Gov. Tilden than to any one else.

IMPORTANT SOURCE OF STRENGTH.

One of the things on which the Tilden men rely to prevent the combination of all the supporters of other candidates against them is the friendly feeling of the supporters of Gov. Hendricks. Many of the men who are now supporting Gov. Tilden were friendly to Gov. Hendricks in 1868. There seems now to be the best of personal feeling between the two delegations. The Tilden men have appealed to the Hendricks men to remember their past relations and not to make a bitter personal fight if their own candidate should be found to be an impossibility. This morning the Indiana delegation called in a body on the New-York delegation. A speech of reception was made by Senator Kernan, and one in reply by Attorney-General Von Bismark of Indiana. Both speeches were to the same friendly effect, that each delegation intended to push its candidate by all honorable means, but that there was no intention of making a personal warfare upon the other, and that the rivalry is to be at all times fair and friendly.

The Tilden men also have hopes of the friendliness of the Thurman men, who they think will be more apt to make Gov. Tilden their second choice than any other man. Attempts were put forth late last night to form an informal conference of all the opponents of Gov. Tilden. An informal conference was held, but the Thurman men refused to be represented. The Tilden men look upon this as a friendly sign. The conference came to nothing, as was inevitable at this stage of the canvass. These attempts are renewed to-day, and will be renewed every day until success is reached or failure is assured.

TWO-THIRDS RULE NOT FEARED.

While it is easier for the leading candidate to name the nominee in case he is easily defeated than it was at Cincinnati, it is also easier under the two-thirds rule for the opposition to prevent the nomination of the strongest man. If a hostile combination can be formed of anything over 123 votes which hold together, Gov. Tilden cannot be nominated. The States which would be necessary to such a combination are Indiana with 15 votes, Ohio with 22, Pennsylvania with 29, Kansas with 5, and Tennessee with 12. These are the only States which are prominent or united in hostility to Gov. Tilden. They command, holding solidly together, 83 votes, leaving a little more than forty to be obtained to make the one-third and a fraction necessary to defeat Gov. Tilden's nomination. It will be easy to see hereafter whether such a combination can be effected, or on whom it can be made. It is to be remembered, however, that Gov. Tilden has some seven or eight delegates in Tennessee, and at least as many in Pennsylvania. One prominent Pennsylvanian claims for him 13. In Ohio the Thurman men are considered friendly. The combination to hold all these votes therefore must necessarily be upon some one more acceptable to those who now favor Tilden than Tilden himself.

So far Gov. Tilden's support in New-England and the North-West seems unshaken. There is no change to report in the New-England vote. The Wisconsin delegation met this morning, and voted 19 to 1 for Tilden. Minnesota is solid for him, and Iowa also. In Illinois, 26 of the delegation are said to have been pledged to Gov. Tilden, and the delegation is expected by his friends to vote as a unit. This is a decided gain since the election of the delegation. Then, not more than 21 of the delegates were believed to be for him, and his friends did not claim more than 24 at the outside. There is also encouragement from the East in the assurances given by prominent members of the New-York delegation that whenever the nine votes of New-York will nominate Gov. Tilden, he shall have them.

A \$10,000 BET.

John Morrissey gave substantial evidence of his confidence in Tilden's availability this morning by betting \$10,000 with an opponent that Tilden would be elected if nominated. He said that he was willing to bet \$10,000 more that he would be nominated. Five thousand dollars were paid down, there remaining \$5,000 to be paid in October. The papers were signed this morning at the Southern Hotel. The bet was brought about by a wager of \$50 made by a Western man that Morrissey did not dare to bet \$10,000 on Tilden's success.

REVOLT AGAINST JOHN KELLY.

There is a revolt of a large number of his own delegates against John Kelly, and it seems to have put him into anything except a pleasant state of mind. Something has been said already about his treatment of Abram S. Hewitt, and his refusal to take his old friend by the hand. It is said now that this is because of some remark in reference to John Kelly's early history, which was reported to him as coming from Mr. Hewitt, but which Hewitt never made. The most amusing incident of all is that John Kelly and August Belmont are now reported to have quarreled, and thus caused a slight division even in the small minority in which Mr. Kelly finds himself. Smith Weed, who is prominent for Tilden, has also had a difference with Mr. Kelly. Mr. Kelly's vociferousness is easily explained when it is seen what a serious division exists here in Tammany Hall itself, and how large a proportion of the members of the organization of which he is the head are for Gov. Tilden, notwithstanding his opposition. A prominent member of the Tammany Committee said last night that three-fourths of the intelligence and one-half of the members of Tammany Hall are for Gov. Tilden. This statement may not be correct, but one-half of the Tammany Hall delegates are certainly for Gov. Tilden. So far as can be judged from a rough estimate of the crowds, there are nearly as many Tammany men here for Tilden as against him.

This open revolt against John Kelly has occasioned some speculation as to the effect of this breach on the local organization in New-York. Some of the Tammany delegates feel that whether Tilden be nominated or not, the reorganization of the party seems likely to be brought about, and that John Kelly's leadership will be disputed if not terminated. While this would be more likely to follow in case of Gov. Tilden's nomination than in

case of his defeat, they think Mr. Kelly must in any event lose prestige by reason of his failure to control his own organization. There is considerable complaint among the Tilden men of the course which John Kelly has adopted. Some of them say that about the time of the Utica Convention he avowed frankly his opposition to Gov. Tilden's nomination, but it was understood that the Convention being of a different mind, he would not go to St. Louis to what he could to defeat him while a member of the delegation which is supporting him. These gentlemen find it difficult to reconcile his present course with the accepted notions of square dealing in politics; but there is no display of personal bitterness toward him. The Tilden men are bearing themselves in this matter, as well as many others, with discretion and moderation.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

TILDEN WITHIN 31 OF A MAJORITY—BOTH SIDES OF THE STORY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Louis, June 26.—It is impossible to make a very complete canvass of the Convention this evening, owing to the fact that many of the Southern delegations which held meetings to-day adjourned till evening without taking a vote, and in the mean time many of the individual members may change their opinions. The Southern members of the Convention have generally come to St. Louis uncommitted to any candidate, and determined to vote in the end for the man whose election seems most certain. The standing of Southern delegations may therefore be changed between this and morning. The table given below has been carefully prepared, and is believed to show approximately the vote of each State on the first ballot. In some cases, as in Florida, Maryland, and Virginia, the statement given is founded on current report rather than on positive information; but of a majority of the States the actual vote has been taken. According to this canvass, the votes of the several States on the first ballot will be as follows:

State.	Tilden.	Hancock.	Bayard.	Hendricks.	Parker.	Allen.
Alabama	23	5	5	5	5	5
Arkansas	11	5	5	5	5	5
California	6	5	5	5	5	5
Colorado	5	5	5	5	5	5
Connecticut	5	5	5	5	5	5
Delaware	5	5	5	5	5	5
Florida	4	5	5	5	5	5
Georgia	11	5	5	5	5	5
Illinois	11	5	5	5	5	5
Indiana	11	5	5	5	5	5
Iowa	11	5	5	5	5	5
Kansas	5	5	5	5	5	5
Kentucky	12	5	5	5	5	5
Louisiana	7	5	5	5	5	5
Maine	5	5	5	5	5	5
Maryland	13	5	5	5	5	5
Massachusetts	13	5	5	5	5	5
Michigan	8½	5	5	5	5	5
Minnesota	19	5	5	5	5	5
Mississippi	5	5	5	5	5	5
Missouri	5	5	5	5	5	5
Nebraska	5	5	5	5	5	5
Nevada	5	5	5	5	5	5
New Hampshire	5	5	5	5	5	5
New Jersey	25	5	5	5	5	5
New-York	5	5	5	5	5	5
North Carolina	5	5	5	5	5	5
Ohio	11	5	5	5	5	5
Oregon	5	5	5	5	5	5
Pennsylvania	29	5	5	5	5	5
Rhode Island	4	5	5	5	5	5
South Carolina	7	5	5	5	5	5
Tennessee	12	5	5	5	5	5
Texas	8	5	5	5	5	5
Vermont	5	5	5	5	5	5
Virginia	5	5	5	5	5	5
West Virginia	5	5	5	5	5	5
Wisconsin	10	5	5	5	5	5
Totals	215½	67	11	44½	9	22

* Five of the Iowa delegates are claimed for Hancock.

† Maryland's vote is claimed for Tilden; he will probably receive 11 on the second ballot.

‡ Claimed for Hancock.

§ Claimed for Tilden.

|| May possibly be cast for Thurman.

By this estimate Gov. Tilden will lack 30½ votes of a nomination on the first ballot. His friends claim that he will receive Mr. Bayard's 11 votes in Delaware and Maryland as soon as Mr. Bayard's name is withdrawn; also Gov. Parker's 9 in New-Jersey when he ceases to be a candidate. If Gov. Tilden can hold those votes, his friends claim they will then draw enough from Gen. Hancock's vote in the South to give him the nomination. Per contra—the anti-Tilden men claim enough of the votes credited to Gov. Tilden in the above table to reduce his vote to about 200 on the first ballot. They assert that they will be able to prevent him from making substantial gains until many ballots have been taken and a way is opened for a combination on some other man. In such tactics as this skillfully and successfully carried out lies Gov. Tilden's great danger.

ST. LOUIS AND CINCINNATI.

POINTS OF RESEMBLANCE, SIMILARITY AND CONTRAST—THE EXHIBITION LAST NIGHT INTENSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Louis, June 26.—So far the Cincinnati and St. Louis Conventions have presented, curious points of likeness and of contrast. As at Cincinnati, so here, an Eastern man leads all competitors so far that the others are casting about for some means of offensive warfare against him; and as at Cincinnati, a man from one of the middle tier of States is the candidate on whom combination is sought. As at Cincinnati, almost up to the very hour that the Convention is called together, these attempts have been ineffectual. At Cincinnati the leading candidate had five rivals—Bristow, Morton, Hayes, Conkling and Hartranft—each of whom had a State solidly at his back. The leading candidate has also his five rivals here—Hancock, Hendricks, Parker, Bayard and Allen—each of whom has a whole State, and only one of whom is likely to lose just after the start. Here as at Cincinnati, the great problem is anything to beat the man who has the most votes.

Up to the time of the influx of the Goth and Vandals from New-York the excitement here was decorous enough in the main. Such men as Mr. Littlejohn do not brawl in public places, and the earnest discussion that went on in the hotel halls and on the street corners never seemed to verge on bloodshed, and never exceeded the sharp cut and thrust of personal debate. With the arrival of the Tammany braves, a change came over the spirit of the crowd. The short-haired and loud-voiced democracy of New-York took the offensive in every sense of the word. They went about in gangs, drinking and swearing, flourishing rolls of money under the noses of their opponents, challenging them to bet, and roundly abusing Gov. Tilden and his friends as sham and political disorganizers. They never shirked a debate with any one, and when their pent-up indignation at Gov. Tilden's presumption could no longer be restrained, they relieved themselves by hurling people about until a knock-down fight ensued, or by filling the spaces of the great hotels with wild yells of delight as some of their speakers made a good prospect of point, or there seemed to be a good prospect of actual encounter. As night comes on these men are aflame with drink, and they carry pandemonium with them wherever they go. In every hall-way you see groups in bitter dispute, the theme always Tilden. They do not damn him with faint disparage, but with the freest Saxon and the shortest syllables known to the tongue. Occasionally their words fail them, and they use other arguments. There were three genuine fights of the old-fashioned Democratic kind in the Lindell House last night, and to-night there is the same scene of loud dispute and personal quarrel. Last night there was a resort to the last appeal of all, and one of the Tammany roughs drew a pistol on a Tilden Missouriian right in the great hall of the Lindell, and proposed to put an end to him and his Tildenism together. He was arrested, but subsequently released at the request of the man he was about to assault. There are less serious incidents of the same kind, as when a well-known New-York politician, drunk, goes through the crowd roaring that everybody who belongs in New-York City stands up for

See Fifth Page.

WASHINGTON.

REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT.

INEFFECTUAL EFFORTS BY THE DEMOCRATS—DESIGNS TO FORESTALL THE FINANCIAL PLANK OF THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

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WASHINGTON, June 26.—The Democrats were unsuccessful to-day in their attempts to repeal the Specie Resumption act, and consequently to influence the financial plank of the St. Louis Convention. The effort was made three times during the second call of States in the morning hour, and three times failed owing to the skillful parliamentary tactics of the Republicans. The Democrats had hoped to find Mr. Sawyer so facile as a Speaker that they could force the House to repeal the bill by a majority vote under the second call of States in the morning hour, because, after the expiration of the morning hour, the repeal could not be had except by a two-thirds vote. The Republicans, however, by points of order and finally by a roll-call, consumed the morning hour, so that the repeal was not possible by a majority vote.

After the morning hour the Democrats, owing to the absence of a large delegation at St. Louis, had no chance for a two-thirds vote. The probability therefore is that the House will take no definite financial action until after the Convention. The leaders here will consequently be obliged to follow the policy of the St. Louis platform, instead of forcing the Convention to adopt their own rules.

THE APPROPRIATIONS DILEMMA.

NO PROSPECT OF A PASSAGE OF THE BILLS BEFORE THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR—CONDITION OF THE SEVERAL BILLS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Both houses were in session to-day, but there are no favorable indications that the appropriation bills will pass before the end of the fiscal year. Very little progress was made, and Mr. Randall himself said there was little hope. The President says nothing is left for him but to enforce the law, which is imperative and which requires the disbursement of all Government services, salaries, etc., when the appropriations are exhausted. The Democrats are becoming frightened at the prospect, but there is not time now to retrieve their blunders. The following is the condition of the several bills to-night:

The House has asked for a new conference on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, and appointed Messrs. Randall, Springer, and Kasson as conferees on its part. The Senate declines to consent to the reduction of salaries fixed by general law; the House claims a right to reduce all salaries.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill is still before the Conference Committee; the principal points of difference are in regard to the reduction of postmasters' salaries and the mode of compensation for railroad service. The differences on this bill are not very radical, and an agreement may be arrived at. The action of the House in making separate appropriations for railroad and for stage service is generally approved, and the Senate would do well to concur in a reform of this character.

The salaries of many of the rural postmasters under the old schedule were entirely too high, and the Senate has agreed to reduce them. There was injustice in affording to the rural postmasters of towns of from 500 to 10,000 population each, and only paying the estimators of large cities like Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, the same amount.

The Diplomatic and Consular bill is in Conference Committee and in a hopeless dead lock, the House having appointed on a new Conference Committee exactly the same members that disagreed on the first conference. The Senate reversed its action and reappointed its old Committee. New Committees must be appointed by both Houses before any agreement on this bill can be arrived at.

The Indian bill is also in Conference Committee. The members on the part of the House are Messrs. Randall, Sparks, and Hartranft, all warmly in favor of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department; Messrs. Windom and Logan, on the part of the Senate, are opposed to the transfer, and Mr. Caperton favors it. The amount appropriated by this bill was not very greatly increased in the Senate, and the principal point of difference will be the transfer clause. As the majority in the Senate against the transfer was only two, and the vote far from being full, it is probable that the House will insist on another and more decisive vote. In the Senate on this proposition before it is re-called from its position.

MR. MORRILL'S EMBARRASSMENT.

PROSPECT THAT HE WILL NOT QUALIFY AS SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Senator Morrill called at the Executive Mansion to-day and had an interview of some length with the President. The conversation had reference to the existing condition of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Morrill, presented to the President a statement of the subject of his office as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to accept the office of Secretary of the Treasury, by reason of the imbecile condition of the appropriation bills. It is well known that Mr. Morrill's friends consider that an abandonment of his present position at this time would be fraught with considerable trouble to the committee of which he is chairman, and for this reason a report, quite prevalent to-day, that he will not qualify as Secretary of the Treasury is considered well founded.

Under the circumstances it is not improbable that the Secretary of the Treasury will be entirely consistent with the public service to decline the position to which he has just been confirmed, and the President may send another nomination to the Senate before the 1st of July. This condition of affairs was very freely talked over to-day in the interview, but it does not appear as yet that any definite conclusion has been reached. The President fully appreciates the embarrassed condition Mr. Morrill is subjected to. Already speculation is renewed upon the subject of another appointment.

FOURTH OF JULY PROCLAMATION.

PRESIDENT GRANT GIVES PUBLIC RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCES OF THE DAY.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The following was issued to-day by the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.—The Centennial Anniversary of the day which the people of the United States declared their right to a separate and equal station among the powers of the earth seems to demand an exceptional observance. The founders of the Government, by their birth and in its feebleness invoked the blessing and the protection of a Divine Providence, and the 13 colonies so bequeathed to us the blessing which have been the strength and numbers commanding the position which then was asserted and for which fervent prayers were then offered. Heedful of the fitting commemoration of the occurrence of the hundredth anniversary of our existence as a nation, a grateful acknowledgment of the mercies of our Heavenly Father, and of the bounties which He had vouchsafed to our beloved country, I therefore invite the good people of the United States, on the approaching Fourth of July, in addition to the usual observances with which they are accustomed to greet the return of the day, further in such manner as they may deem proper, to assemble in religious and patriotic associations may be most convenient to mark its recurrence by some public religious and devout thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessing which have been bestowed upon us as a nation during the century of our existence, and humbly to invoke a continuance of His favor and of His protection.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 26th day of June, in the year of Our Lord 1876, and of the independence of the United States of America the 100th. U. S. GRANT, By the President. HAMILTON, FISH, Secy of State.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 26, 1876.

The Committee to inquire into the late whisky trials this afternoon continued the investigation. J. E. Fitzgerald of Milwaukee testified that he was United States gauger for the County of Milwaukee from September, 1869, to May, 1875. He was a party to a fraud by the distillers. He received \$200 a month from each distiller, and in the aggregate, thinks he received \$10,000. He afterwards paid the money over to the Government. He was paid the money at the time he paid it to the Government. The witness wanted Kerahaw elected to the Legislature because he was a Democrat. He was not a Democrat because he thought he was the best man in Wisconsin for the place, and also because he procured witness his appointment. He was a Democrat because he knew anything about the whisky crookedness. During the balloting for a United States Senator in place of Mr. Carpenter, he understood more money would be needed, and officials were called upon to contribute. He

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[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Both houses were in session to-day, but there are no favorable indications that the appropriation bills will pass before the end of the fiscal year. Very little progress was made, and Mr. Randall himself said there was little hope. The President says nothing is left for him but to enforce the law, which is imperative and which requires the disbursement of all Government services, salaries, etc., when the appropriations are exhausted. The Democrats are becoming frightened at the prospect, but there is not time now to retrieve their blunders. The following is the condition of the several bills to-night:

The House has asked for a new conference on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, and appointed Messrs. Randall, Springer, and Kasson as conferees on its part. The Senate declines to consent to the reduction of salaries fixed by general law; the House claims a right to reduce all salaries.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill is still before the Conference Committee; the principal points of difference are in regard to the reduction of postmasters' salaries and the mode of compensation for railroad service. The differences on this bill are not very radical, and an agreement may be arrived at. The action of the House in making separate appropriations for railroad and for stage service is generally approved, and the Senate would do well to concur in a reform of this character.

The salaries of many of the rural postmasters under the old schedule were entirely too high, and the Senate has agreed to reduce them. There was injustice in affording to the rural postmasters of towns of from 500 to 10,000 population each, and only paying the estimators of large cities like Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, the same amount.

The Diplomatic and Consular bill is in Conference Committee and in a hopeless dead lock, the House having appointed on a new Conference Committee exactly the same members that disagreed on the first conference. The Senate reversed its action and reappointed its old Committee. New Committees must be appointed by both Houses before any agreement on this bill can be arrived at.